LAVROV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; KASATKIN, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; POROKHIN, G.A., inzh., red.; EL'KIN, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Planning and recording experimental and research works in the manufacture of machinery] Planirovanie i uchet opytnykh i nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 142 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Engineering research)

KASATKIN, V.

Urgently needed manuals. Politekh.obuch. no.1:89 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Ul'yanovskiy pedinstitut.
(Repairing--Amateur's manuals)

KASATKIN, V.A. (Malakhovka, Moskovskoy oblasti)

Development of mud bath treatment outside of health resorts. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 25 no. 3:267 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

GVOZDETSKIY, L.A.; KAZ'MIN, G.I.; KASATKIN, V.A.; SEMENOV, B.S.

At the petroleum refineries of the U.S.A. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.6:68-72 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(United States—Petroleum refineries)

KAZ'MIN, Grigoriy Ivanovich; GVOZDETSKIY, Lev Andreyevich; K[illegible]SATKIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich; SEMENOV, Boris Sergeyevich; YENISHERLOVA, O.M., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Petroleum refineries of the U.S.A.]Neftepererabatyvaiushchie zavody SShA. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 332 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(United States—Petroleum—Refineries)

KASATKIN, V.F.

Historical victory of the Chinese people (meeting in the Institute of Oriental Studies, devoted to the 4th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic). Vest.AN SSSR 23 no.12:106-110 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(China--Politics and government)

KASATKIN, V.G.; EYGELES, M.A.

Method of separating an equilibrium solution from a powder prior to absorption measurements. Min.syr'e no.5:122-127 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Absorption) (Filters and filtration)

KASATKIN, V.I.

For profitable work of sugar plants. Sakh.prom. 30 no.8:4 Ag. '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Sakharnyy zavod imeni Kalinina.
(Sugar industry)

KASATKIN, V.I.

One day's activity of birds during their nesting period beyond the Arctic Circle. Zool. zhur. 42 no.2:303-306 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Karadonlin Anti-Plague Branch of the Azerbaijan Anti-Plague Station.

(Russia, Northern—Birds—Behavior)

ROZENBERG, Ya.I.; KASATKIN, V.G.

Transistorized device for measuring the level of liquid helium. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.3:203 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Liquid helium)

BREGER, A.Kh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KARPOV, V.L., kand.khim.nauk; BELYNSKIY, V.A.; OSIPOV, V.B., PROKUDIN, S.D.; TYURIKOV, G.S., kand.khim.nauk; GOL'DIN, V.A.; RYABUKHIN, Yu.S.; KOROLEV, G.N.; AFONIN, V.P.; POKROVSKIY, V.S.; KULAKOV, S.I.; LEKAREV, P.V.; FEDOROVA, T.P.; KOROTKOVA, M.A.; KHARLAMOV, M.T.; NIKOLENKO, G.D.; LOPUKHIN, A.F.; YEVDOKUNIN, T.F.; KASATKIN, V.M.; RATOV, A.V.

Nuclear radiation sources for radiational-chemical studies. Probl.fiz.khim. no.1:61-72 '58. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. Karpova.
(Radiochemistry) (Radioisotopes)

KASATKIN, V.N. (Leningrad)

Effect of stimuli during sleep on the imagery of dreams [with summary in English]. Vop.psikhol. 4 no.4:58-69 Jl-Ag '58. (Dreams) (MIRA 11:11)

KASATKIN, V.N. (Leningrad)

Diagnostic significance of dreams. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 59 no.9: 1100-1105 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(DREAMS)

GRINBOYM, M.Ya.; GUTOROV, V.G.; ZHILYAYEV, A.V.; KASATKIN, V.N.; LEVIN, P.V. [deceased]; MITYAKOV, V.S.; OKOROKOV, A.A.; USHAKOV, P.N.; BURKOV, G.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor [deceased]; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handbook on boiler inspection] Spravochnik po kotlonadzoru. Izd. 2-e, perer. Pod obshchei red. G.A.Burkova. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 568 p.[Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Boilers--Inspection)

KASATKIN, V.N., inzh.; ZHILYAYEV, A.V.[deceased]; KONDRASHOV, A.M., inzh.; OKOROKOV, A.A., inzh.; USHAKOV, P.N., inzh.; GURVICH, S.M.; MOROZOV, M.P., red.; AYZENSHTAT, I.I., red. [deceased]; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on boiler inspection] Spravochnik po kotlonadzoru. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Pod obshchei red. M.P.Morozova. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1961. 688 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Boiler inspection) (Hoisting machinery)

KESEL'BRENER, Ye.G.; BOKSHA, V.G.; BOGUTSKIY, B.V.; BRUDNYY, O.Ye.; KASATKIN, V.N.

Use of cybernetics in climatic therapy. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.5:404-410 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz bazovogo sanatoriya imeni V.V. Kuybysheva, Yalta i Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni Sechenova.

KASAKKIN, V. P., SMIRNOV, V. V. and AGLINTSEV, K. K.

"Investigations of functioning electronic spectra in the dosymetry of β- and γ-radiations," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Radioisotopies in Scientific Research, Paris, 9-20 Sep 57.

89-4-5-8/26

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K. K., Gorobets, A. N., Kasatkin, V. P., Kondakova, E. S.

TITLE: Dosimetric Characteristics of the Composite Fission Fragments of Uranium (Dozimetricheskiye kharakteristiki smesi oskolkov deleniya urana)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 5, pp 461 - 464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dosimetric characteristics are determined by computation and are compared with the available experimental data. Thus satisfactory correspondence is reached. From the diagrammatical representation the following limiting values can be taken:

I. Total activity of the uranium fission fragments:

a) t_o (radiation time) = 6o d

τ (cooling time) = { 2o d ~26o C/kW; 4oo d ~ 8 C/kW

Card 1/3

Dosimetric Characteristics of the Composite Fission Fragments of Uranium

b) t_o = 100 d

$$\tau = \begin{cases} 20\ d & \sim 300\ C/kW \\ 400\ d & \sim 11\ C/kW \end{cases}$$

c) t_o = 150 d

$$\tau = \begin{cases} 20\ d & \sim 380\ C/kW \\ 400\ d & \sim 19\ C/kW \end{cases}$$

II. γ-equivalent of the mixture of uranium fission fragments:

a) t_o = 60 d

$$\tau = \begin{cases} 20\ d & \sim 40\ g \text{ radium equivalent/kW} \\ 400\ d & \sim 0.1\ g \text{ radium equivalent/kW} \end{cases}$$

Card 2/3 There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 4 English references.

KASATKIN, V.P.

823 Physical Principles of the Dosimetry of Beta-radiation

AGLINZEW, K. K. GOLINTSEV Leningrad (Sowjetunion)
KASSATKIN, W. P. KASATKIN, V.P. Leningrad (Sowjetunion)

An analysis of the present state of dosimetry of beta-radiation indicates that the lack of data on the spectral composition of the radiation at different parts of the field of a beta-radiator constitutes a serious impediment in the development of rational methods of dosimetry.

A system of dosimetry is developed of beta-radiation, based on investigations of effective electron spectra at different depths of the irradiated medium in fields of beta-radiators, which differed in regard to radiochemical composition and the measurements of the sources of rays. The examinations of the effective electron spectra in fields of S^{35}, W^{185}, Tl^{204}, Y^{90} and $Sr^{90} + Y^{90}$ radiation sources with a diameter of 1—30 cm were carried out with a scintillation spectrometer with stilbene crystals in the form of a hemisphere 35 mm in diameter.

It was observed that the mean energy of the beta spectrum decreases in ratio to the increase of the diameter of the source of rays, and with the depth of the medium. An assessment was made as to the contributions of the electrons of different energies to the dose.

It was established that when the measurements of the source and the depth of the medium change widely, the numerical values of the ratio D/N (i.e. of the beta-radiation dose to the beta-particle flow) remain unchanged for any given isotope.

The dependence of the D/N ratio on the maximum energy of the beta-spectrum is stated and the dose value D per beta particle found.

The distribution of the depth dose in the irradiated medium for different isotopes is stated and the criterion for the selection of the isotope and the measurements of the source of rays is established, guaranteeing optimum irradiation conditions of the medium at a given depth.

1. Energy distribution curves in the electron spectrum of Tl^{204} at different depths of the medium.
2. Curves of the relative contribution of the electrons of varying energy to the dose in fields of S^{35}, Tl^{204} and Y^{90} sources of rays.
3. Dependence of dose D per beta-particle on the maximum beta energy in the spectrum of the isotope.
4. Depth doses per beta-particle of punctiform sources: S^{35}, W^{185}, Tl^{204}, Y^{90}, $Sr^{90} + Y^{90}$.
5. Depths of tissue-equivalent media corresponding to identical radiation conditions of radiation sources such as S^{35}, W^{185}, Tl^{204}, Y^{90} and $Sr^{90} + Y^{90}$.

Presented at the Ninth International Congress of Radiology, Munich, 23-30 July 1959.

KASATKIN, V.P.

3) PHASE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2713

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Reshaty sovetskikh uchenykh; polucheniye i primeneniye izotopov (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Production and Application of Isotopes) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 388 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 6) 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): O.V. Skobtsov, Academician, and I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): Z.D. Andreyenko; Tech. Ed.: Z.D. Andreyenko.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, physicists, and biologists engaged in the production and application of atomic energy to peaceful uses; for professors and graduate students of higher technical schools where nuclear science is taught; and for the general public interested in atomic science and technology.

COVERAGE: This is volume 6 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 6 contains 32 reports on: 1) modern methods for the production of stable radioactive isotopes and their labeled compounds, 2) research results obtained with the aid of isotopes in the field of chemistry, metallurgy, machine building, and agriculture, and 3) dosimetry of ionizing radiation. Volume 6 was edited by O.V. Skobtsov, Academician; I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; and V.P. Shor, Candidate of Medical Sciences. See SOV/2681 for titles of volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

21(8)

AUTHOR: Kasatkin, V. P.

SOV/89-6-5-20/33

TITLE: On the Average Energy of β-Particles in Various Depths in an Air-equivalent Medium (O sredney energii β-chastits na razlichnykh glubinakh vozdushnoekvivalentnoy sredy)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 581-582 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: W^{185} and Y^{91} preparations (diameter 1, 25, and 50 cm) are buried in a material at different depths (each depth corresponding to a certain air-equivalent), and the respective average β-energy is measured by means of a scintillation spectrometer (stilbene crystal) (Ref 1). A special diaphragm was fitted in order that only such β-spectra as leave the medium at an angle of 0, 30, and 60° (referred to the normal to the surface of the source) can be measured. The average β-energies are shown in form of a graph: for W^{185} air equivalents of from 0 to 60 mg/cm^2 and for Y^{91} such of from 0 to 350 mg/cm^2 are found. The following may be seen from the curves: W^{185}: The deeper the source is buried, the more the average β-energy decreases. For large sources

Card 1/2

(25 and 50 cm) the decrease of the average β-energy is considerably greater than for small sources. The average β-energy of a spectrum inciding at an angle of less than 60° decreases somewhat more than the spectrum of a 50 cm source.

Y^{91}: On the whole, development is the same as in the case of W^{185}. Only in the case of 1 and 25 cm sources a slight increase of the average β-energies is observed at low depths. Moreover, the decrease of average energy with increasing depth hardly depends at all on the size of the source. The data for the 1 cm source correspond to previously obtained measuring results for a punctiform P^{32}-source (Ref 2). There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1959

SOV/89-7-2-6/24

21(8)

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K. K., Kasatkin, V. P.

TITLE: A Method of β-Ray Dosimetry Based on Examining the Electron in the Fields of β- radiators Spectra (Metod dozimetrii β-izlucheniya, osnovannyy na issledovaniyakh elektronnykh spektrov v polyakh β-izluchateley)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 138 - 143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The relation $D = N(\frac{\overline{dE}}{dx})$ was theoretically calculated and experimentally confirmed; N is number of β-particles which penetrate into a certain volume, $(\frac{\overline{dE}}{dx})$ (average) the ionization loss of one electron in the examined matter and D the dose caused by the β-radiator. It was established that the value $(\frac{\overline{dE}}{dx})$ is determined by the energy of the β-spectrum of the concerned isotope and that it is practically independent of the depth of the matter and the diameter of the source. The β-spectra were measured with a scintillation-spectrometer (Ref 3) using a flattened semi-spherical stilbene crystal of a 35 mm

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A Method of β-Ray Dosimetry Based on Examining the Electron in the Fields of β- radiators Spectra SOV/89-7-2-6/24

diameter. The β -preparations of S^{35}, W^{185}, Tl^{204}, Y^{91}, $Sr^{90}+Y^{90}$, P^{32}, $Ce^{144}+Pr^{144}$ had a diameter of 1,8, 25 and 50 cm and were precipitated on transparent paper. As an underlay a 10 mm thick plexiglass plate was used. The distance between source and crystal was 2-6 cm. As equivalent for a material similar to the skin for which the depth dose was meant, filter paper was used. The β -spectra were examined at the following depths:
S^{35} 3.3-13.2 mg/cm^2, Tl^{204} 15-150 g/cm^2 and $Sr^{90}+Y^{90}$ 37.5-450 mg/cm^2.(Shown in a diagram). The depth-dose curve enables us to determine the range for which the examined β-radiators can be best used. The ranges are:
S^{35} 0-8 mg/cm^2 W^{185} 8-20 mg/cm^2 Tl^{204} 20-30 mg/cm^2
Y^{91} 30-100 mg/cm^2 Pr^{144} $>$ 100 mg/cm^2. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1959
Card 2/2

KASATKIN, V.P. (Leningrad)

Spectralodosimetric studies of β-radiations and their use in determining the maximum permissible external currents of -particles. Gig.i san. 25 no.11:50-54 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BETA RAYS--MEASUREMENT)

S/058/61/000/007/011/086
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kasatkin, V.P.

TITLE: Spectral-dosimetric investigations of β-radiation and their application to determining the limiting admissible external streams of β-particles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 48, abstract 7B129 ("Gigiyena i sanitariya", 1960, no. 11, 50 - 54)

TEXT: The author investigated electronic spectra at different depths of an irradiated medium from the sources: S^{35}, W^{185}, Tl^{204}, Y^{91}, P^{32}, $Sr^{90}+Y^{90}$ and $Ce^{144} + Pr^{144}$ of 1 - 50cm diameter. The angular distribution of electrons was taken from 50-cm sources at angles of 0°, 30° and 60° relative to the axis: crystal center - center of the source. Sheets of filter paper were used as absorbing medium. It is shown that the dose per one β-particle is numerically equal to ionization losses averaged over electron spectrum at the given depth of the medium. It is established that for each of the radioactive isotopes the dose per one β-particle is practically constant (within $\pm$ 10%), independent of

Card 1/2

Spectral-dosimetric investigations ...

the diameter and thickness of the source and the depth of the irradiated medium; it depends only upon the maximum energy of the β-spectrum.

A.M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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S/089/62/012/001/009/019
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Aglintsev, K. K., Kasatkin, V. P.

TITLE: The shape of the beta spectra at various depths of an irradiated medium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 1, 1962, 51 - 52

TEXT: Problems of beta dosimetry require knowledge of the spectral shape. This has been found to be only slightly dependent on the depth of the irradiated medium. This empirical fact was verified by investigations of the shape of transmission β-spectra for S^{35}(E_{max} = 0.167 Mev), W^{185}(E_{max} = 0.43 Mev) and Y^{91}(E_{max} = 1.55 Mev). In all cases the peaks were of equal height, independent of depth and were somewhat broader for smaller thicknesses. On the $N(E/E_{lim})$-curves they shifted toward higher E/E_{lim} values when thickness was raised. The dose D_1 was found to be constant in each case, which holds for filtrations in which 7 - 10% of the number of incident β-particles remain in the beam. With stricter

Card 1/2

AGLINTSEV, K.K.; KASATKIN, V.P.

Physical principles of adopting a specific β-irradiation technique. Med. rad. 5 no.1:52-58 Ja '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(RADIATION DOSAGE)
(BETA RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

L 15123-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/AFWL DM
ACCESSION NR: AP4045336 S/0089/64/017/003/0217/0219

AUTHOR: Aglintsev, K. K.; Kasatkin, V. P.

TITLE: On the passage of beta-particles through matter

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 3, 1964, 217-219

TOPIC TAGS: beta particle, passage, beta particle scattering, maximal beta energy, beta particles absorption coefficient

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the experimental investigation of the passage of beta-particles through substances with $Z_{eff} \approx 7$. The spectra of scattered beta-particles were measured with a scintillation [illegible]-spectrometer. The angular distribution was measured for scattered [illegible] (E_{max} = 0.22 Mev), W^{185} (E_{max} = 0.43 Mev), Tl^{204} (E_{max} = 0.765 Mev), and [illegible] (E_{max} = 1.4 Mev) of 4 microcuric strength. The following relationship between the absorption coefficient and the maximal energy of β particles E_{max} was found $\mu = 0.0157 E_{max}^{1.67}$. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 1/2

L 15123-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045336

PUBLICATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 13122-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP5015739 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/003/0459/0463

AUTHOR: Aglintsev, K. K.; Kasatkin, V. P. 25 B

ORG: Institute of Radiology im. V. G. Khlopin (Radievyy institut)

TITLE: Energy spectra and linear energy loss in fields of beta emitters 14,44,55

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 459-463

TOPIC TAGS: beta radiation, beta spectrum, scintillation spectrometer

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain data on the relative biological effect of various beta emitters, the electronic spectra in the fields of these radiators were studied. The study made use of a scintillation spectrometer with stilbene crystal 20 mm thick and 20 mm in diameter. Preparations S^{35}, W^{185}, Tl^{204}, Y^{91}, P^{32}, $Sr^{90} + Y^{90}$ and $Ce^{144} + Pr^{144}$ served as beta-emitters. It was demonstrated that the absorbed dose for an isotope with a simple beta spectrum was determined by the values of the ionization loss averaged on the beta spectrum. Systematic investigation of the beta spectra showed that this dosage, despite changes in depth, depends only on maximum energy of a beta spectrum for a given isotope and not on the depth of the medium, diameter of the source,

UDC: 621.039.55

Card 1/2

L 13122-66

ACC NR: AP5015739

atomic number of the backlayer of the source or geometric conditions of the irradiation of the medium within the limits ±10%. This is only true for isotopes with simple spectra--not for such complex systems as type $Sr^{90} + Y^{90}$ or $Ce^{144} + Pr^{144}$. For beta emitters the average loss of energy changes 24 times, and this circumstance must be taken into account when establishing relative biological effect for various beta spectra. Orig. art. has: 6 graphs, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 06,18/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun63/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 HW

KASATKIN, V.S.

Expansion and automatization of the means for city telephone communication. Vest.sviazi 16 no.4:2-3 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Nachal'nik Otdela gorodskikh (mestnykh) telefonnykh setey Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Telephone, Automatic)

SREBYANSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PUSHILIN, N.K., inzh.; KASATKIN, V.S.

Reducing the wear of D-54 diesel engines due to starting. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31. no.6:6-8 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Diesel engines)

KASATKIN, V.V.; SEREGINA, E.F., inzh.

Work practices of the Office of Technical Information of the Rybinsk Machinery Manufacturing Plant. NTI no.2:19 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Nachal'nik byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Rybinskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Kasatkin). 2. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Rybinskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Seregina).

KASATKIN, V.V.; SEREGINA, R.F.

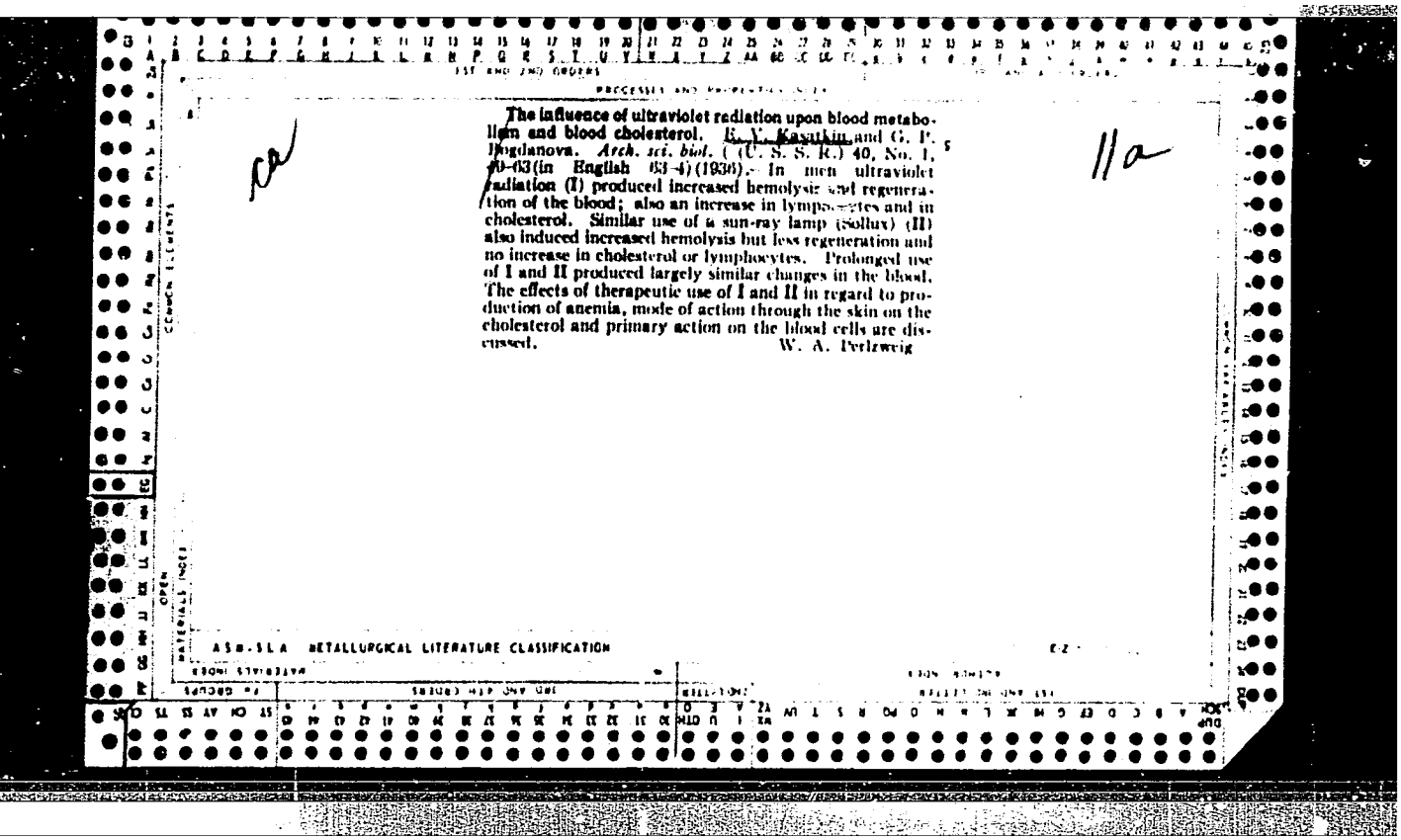
Good deeds of the scientific and technical community. Mashinostroitel' no.6:44 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

KASATKIN, Ye. V.; RAKOV, A. A.

"Kinetics and Mechanism of the Low-Temperature Electrochemical Oxidation at High Anodic Potentials."

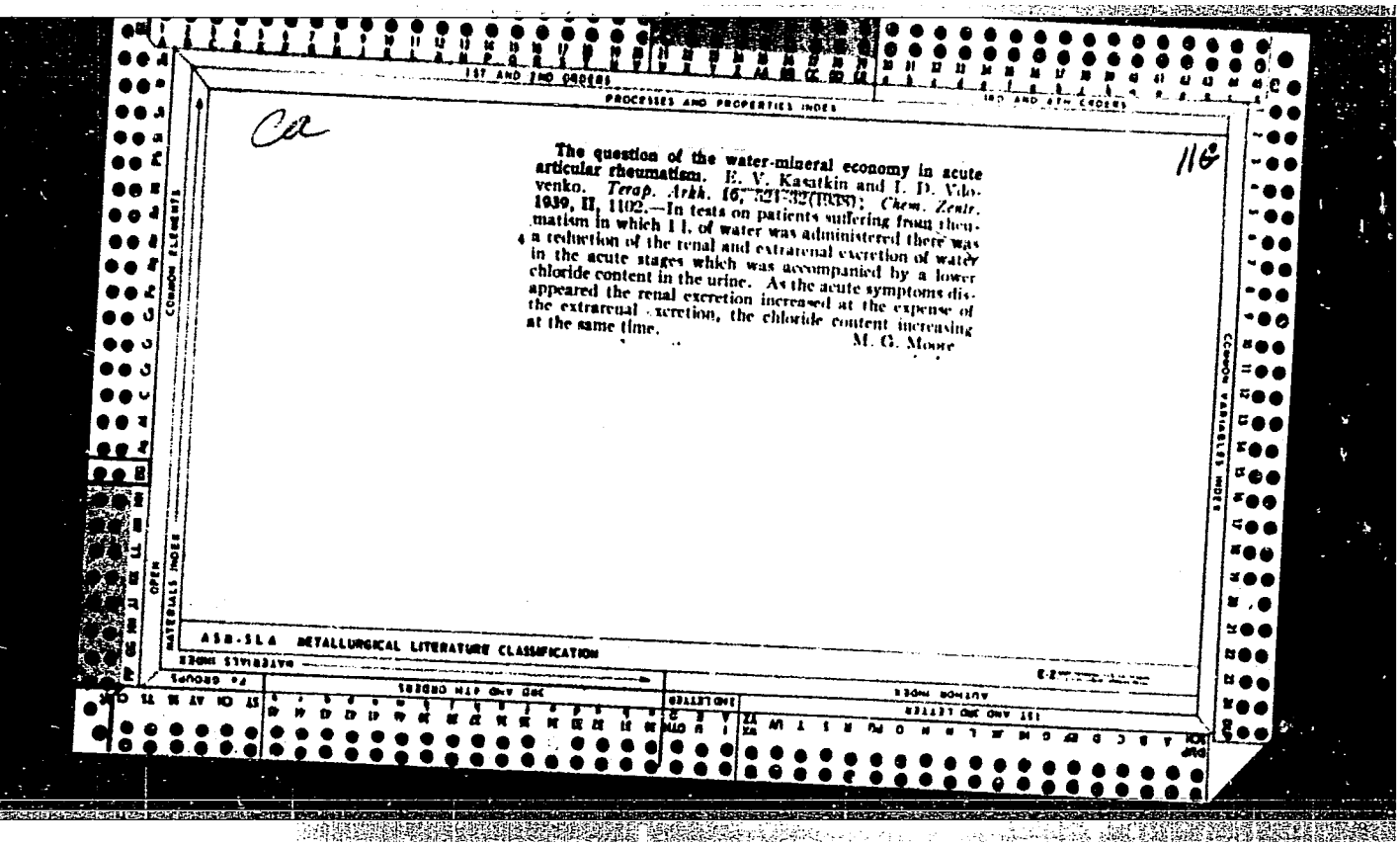
Report presented at the 14th meeting CITCE, Intl. Comm. of Electrochemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics, Moscow, 19-25 Aug 63.

The University, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.



The influence of ultraviolet radiation upon blood metabolism and blood cholesterol. B. V. Kayutkin and G. P. Bogdanova. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 40, No. 1, 60-63 (in English 63-4) (1936).—In men ultraviolet radiation (I) produced increased hemolysis and regeneration of the blood; also an increase in lymphocytes and in cholesterol. Similar use of a sun-ray lamp (Sollux) (II) also induced increased hemolysis but less regeneration and no increase in cholesterol or lymphocytes. Prolonged use of I and II produced largely similar changes in the blood. The effects of therapeutic use of I and II in regard to production of anemia, mode of action through the skin on the cholesterol and primary action on the blood cells are discussed.

W. A. Perlzweig



The question of the water-mineral economy in acute articular rheumatism. E. V. Kasatkin and I. D. Vilovenko. *Terap. Arkh.* 16, 721-32(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 1102.—In tests on patients suffering from rheumatism in which 1 l. of water was administered there was a reduction of the renal and extrarenal excretion of water in the acute stages which was accompanied by a lower chloride content in the urine. As the acute symptoms disappeared the renal excretion increased at the expense of the extrarenal excretion, the chloride content increasing at the same time.

M. G. Moore

KASATKIN, YE. V., Docent; LAGUTINA, N. YA.

Stomach - Cancer

Secondary pellagra in gastric cancer. Sov. med. 16 No. 8, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassifed.

KASATKIN, Ye.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Seasonal fluctuations of morbidity. Sov.med. no.3:11-21 Mr '55.
(MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(DISEASE,
morbidity, seasonal fluctuation)

KASATKIN, Ye.V.

"Comatose states" by L.A.Lushnikova. Reviewed by E.V.Kasatkin.
Sov.med. 23 no.7:148-149 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(COMA) (LUSHNIKOVA, L.A.)

KASATKIN, Yu.A.

Automatic conveying unit. Mashinostroitel' no.3:8 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

DOORONBEKOV, Zh.; KASATKIN, Yu.N.; FEDOROV, N.A.

Effect of the sodium salt of rhodizonic acid on the excretion of radioactive strontium from the organism. Med. rad. 5 no.8:76-79 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(RHODIZONIC ACID) (STRONTIUM METABOLISM)

KASATKIN, Yu.N.

Method for the detextion of nitrites in bouillon with growing cultures. Lab.delo 6 no.3:41-42 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NITRITES) (BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

FEDOROV, N.A.; KASATKIN, Yu.N.

Ultrachemiscope with a liquid filter. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2: 211 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(CHEMICAL APPARATUS)

FOMIN, A.A.; FEDOROV, N.A.; KASATKIN, Yu.N.

Quantitative determination of fatty acids by distributive paper chromatography. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:76-79 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

FEDOROV, N.A.; KASATKIN, Yu.N.

Filtration of some urine components through different types of polysaccharide gels. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:79-83 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

FEDOROV, N.A.; KASATKIN, Yu.N.

Separation of certain components of human urine on columns of polysaccharide gels and isolation of substances absorbing at 260 milimicrons. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.5:522-526 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

KASATKIN, Yu.N.; FEDOROV, N.A.

Mobility of purines and pyrimidine bases and their derivatives during electrophoretic separation. Lab. delo 10 no.3:156-159 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny (zaveduyushchiy - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.F.G.Krotkov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KASATKIN, Yu.N.; FEDOROV, N.A.

Method for detecting on electrophoregrams and chromatograms stains of substances absorbing ultraviolet rays in the 254 - 260 mμ zone (photography in ultraviolet rays). Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.6:121-124 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. F.G. Krotkov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

KASATKIN, YU. P.

Criminal Law

Discussion of A.N. Trainin's book "Components of a crime in Soviet criminal law" by the law Faculty. Vest. Len. un. 7, no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KASATKINA, A. G.

N/5
668
.B9

Russia. Ministerstvo Khimicheskoy Promyshlennosti.
Protsessy i apparaty khimicheskoy tekhnologii; sbornik rabot (Processes and apparatus used in chemical technology) Pod. Red. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1953.
115 p. illus., diagrs., tables.
Bibliographical material throughout.

L 15676-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3004568 S/0032/63/029/008/0956/0959

59
56

AUTHORS: Sokol, V. A.; Bromberg, A. V.; Kasatkina, A. G.; Rif, Ye. A.

TITLE: Application of electron microscopy in solving problems of chemical technology

16

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 956-959

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, chemical technology, precipitation, dispersion, precipitate structure, $Al(OH)_3$, $Mg(OH)_2$, $BaCO_3$, CaF_2, solution

ABSTRACT: Electron microscopy of precipitates of $Al(OH)_3$, $Mg(OH)_2$, $BaCO_3$, and CaF_2 made it possible to establish a relationship between the structure of sediments and the conditions under which they were obtained. Microphotographs at 7500 magnification were taken of dried dilute suspensions of specimens on a film. Aluminum hydroxide is usually produced from an aluminate solution by treatment with ammonium carbonate or carbon dioxide. Rapid decomposition by ammonium carbonate of a 10% aluminate solution at 20C develops a voluminous precipitate which settles and drains very slowly on filters and which is difficult to separate

Card 1/3

L 15676-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004568

2

from admixtures. On the other hand, during a slow 3-hour decomposition of aluminate solution, there forms a compact sediment of fairly large hexagonal prisms or concretions. Hydrated alumina is obtained with almost no admixture of aluminum hydroxide modifications. As to magnesium hydroxide, it is obtained in a highly dispersed state by alkali precipitation from 6-7% solutions of magnesium salts, but its handling is extremely difficult. The addition of a solution of sodium carbonate to that of barium chloride results in a finely dispersed precipitate of barium carbonate which is also difficult to process technically. However, large concretions of prismatic crystals are formed when 2-normal solutions of both issuing materials are poured together simultaneously. It is essential that the pH be kept within a 8.8-9.2 range. On mixing alkali metal fluorides with solutions of calcium salts, there usually occurs the formation of an extremely fine, practically nonsettling suspension of calcium fluoride. A satisfactory compact precipitate composed of regularly shaped microcrystals is formed by simultaneous addition of 3-6-normal solutions of ammonium fluoride and calcium nitrate. This precipitate settles rapidly and is easy to filter and wash. The sedimentation of calcium chloride crystals can be further enhanced by the addition of polyacrylamide. Thus, the use of electron-microscope control of the process of

Card 2/3

L 15676-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004568

sediment formation provides a rapid and easy means for evaluation and permits the reorganization of the structure in the desired direction. Orig. art. has: 4 pictures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chisty*kh khimicheskikh vesh chestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Pure Chemical Substances)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Aug63 ENCL.: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 45964-66 JXT(CZ)/GD/RD

ACC NR: AT6030694 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0023/0028

AUTHOR: Bychkov, V. P.; Boyko, N. N.; Kasatkina, A. G.; Kondrat'yev, Yu. I.; Ushakov, A. S.

33
BT1

ORG: none

TITLE: The possibility of using dehydrated products in cosmonaut diets

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po kosmicheskoy biologii i meditsine, 1964. Materialy. Moscow, Inst. mediko-biol. problem, 1966, 23-28

TOPIC TAGS: space biology, space food, human physiology, nutrition, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to study the effects of dehydrated food rations on human metabolism. Freeze-dried and heat-dried food products were used to make up three different rations, with caloric values from 2117 to 2974 kcal. The food was eaten dry, but could be washed down with unlimited amounts of water. Among the foods used were freeze-dried meat products (pork and beef sausage, beef roll, ham and smoked pork), dried milk products (a 5:5:11:1 mixture of cream, walnuts, milk, and sugar, and a 5:5:1 mixture of pot cheese, cream, and sugar), and candy and pastry, (vitaminized caramels, lemon drops, etc). Biomedical monitoring of the six healthy subjects was conducted throughout the experiment, and each subject kept a medical journal. In the first test, laboratory workers were fed normally

Card 1/3

for 10 days, and then for 20 days ate equivalent amounts of the same foods, dried, (Ration No.1, see Table 1) while performing their normal tasks. In the second test

Table 1.Weight, chemical composition, and caloric value of food rations

Number of ration	Weight in g	Moisture in g	Protein in g	Fat in g	Carbohydrate in g	Ash in g	Caloric value in kcal
1	609	43.4	112.3	93.2	339.0	21.1	2117
2	638	34.4	118.1	111.4	354.7	19.40	2974
3	615	51.6	107.8	106.6	326.1	22.90	2770

one subject was fed Ration No.2 and water regenerated from urine for 35 days. He remained in a small chamber (7 m^3), where normal atmospheric and microclimatic conditions were maintained; his day was divided into sleep (8 hr), exercise (35—40 min), meals (three per day), and drafting work and reading (specially selected literature). In the third test two subjects stayed in a similar chamber for 33 days, during which time they were fed Ration No.3 for 22 days and normal food in the 11 days before and after. One received water regenerated from urine and the other distilled water. The system of biosensors was also tested in this experiment. In addition to sleep and exercise periods (8 hr and 35—40 min, respectively), and meals, the subjects' time was occupied in recording physiological functions using the sensors.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010006-4"

L 45964-66
ACC NR: AT6030694

Medical journals of all subjects showed that the dehydrated rations were completely consumed, and that the appetite and general well-being of the subjects remained good. No differences were noted between the regenerated and distilled water. Weight fluctuations showed individual differences, since two subjects eating Ration No.1 lost weight and one gained. Water consumption and urine excretion were normal, although daily diuresis decreased somewhat during the experimental period. Assimilation of proteins and fats decreased during feeding with the test rations, while carbohydrate assimilation was unchanged. The slightly negative nitrogen balance observed in the younger, heavier subjects fed Ration No.3 indicates an insufficient amount of protein for their needs and points up the necessity for individual tailoring of food rations. In general, physiological indices monitored did not exceed normal limits. It was concluded that the rations tested can serve as the basis for a month-long cosmonaut diet. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr66/ ATD PRESS: 5086

Card 3/3 hs

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36890.

Author : Kasatkina, A.P.
Inst : Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery. Kaz. SSR. Methods and Clinic of Acute Cerebral Anemia in Dogs.

Orig Pub: Tr. in-ta Klinich i eksperim, Khirurgii, AN KazSSR, 1953, 3, 45-55.

Abstract: The brachiocephalic and left subclavian arteries were ligated in dogs at the level of the origin of the left carotid artery and vertebral artery. The time of the occurrence of death and the severity of the disorders associated with acute cerebral anemia depended to a great extent upon the functional

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

GLOZMAN, O.S., professor (Alma-Ata); KASATKINA, A.P., dotsent (Alma-Ata)

Clinical use of blood exchange. Klin. med. 31 no.11:66-71 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor O.S.Glozman) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Blood--Transfusion)

KASATKINA, A. P., Doctor of Medical Sciences

"The Methods (Leading to) and Clinical Aspects of Experimental Anemia in the Cerebellum of Dogs," a report presented at the First Conference of Pathologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan held in Stalingrad, 12-15 Feb 1955, Ark. Patol., 17, No 3, pp 83-87, 1955

Abstract Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

KASATKINA, A. P., Doctor of Medical Sciences, and GLOZMAN, O. S., Prof.

"Substitution of Donor Blood for the Blood of the Recipient as a Method of Therapy and Experimental Pathology," a report presented at the First Conference of Pathologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan held in Stalingrad, 12-15 Feb 1955, Ark. Patol., 17, No, 3, pp 83-87, 1955

Abstract Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

KASATKINA, A. P.

GLOZMAN, O.S.; KASATKINA, A.P.

Replacing the recipient's blood with the blood of donor as a method in experimental pathology and therapy. Trudy Inst.klin. i eksp.khir. AN Kazakh.SSR 3:39-44 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

KASATKINA, A.P.

Methods for inducing acute cerebral anemia and its clinical aspects in dogs. Trudy Inst.klin. i eksp.khir. AN Kazakh.SSR 3:45-55 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova
(BRAIN--ANEMIA)

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Allergy. U-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 80205

Author : Glozman, O. S.; Kasatkina, A. P.
Inst : Not given
Title : Change of Allergic Reaction of the Organism in the Course of Acute Anemia of the Brain in Dogs.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta klinich. i eksperim. khirurgin AN KazSSR, 1957, 3, 56-64.

Abstract : During acute anemia of the brain caused by Kasatkina's method (simultaneous ligation of the left common parotid, left subclavian and brachiocephalic arteries) a characteristic clinical picture is developed in normal dogs, with subsequent fatal termination through 2-12 hours. In dogs, first sensitized to horse serum, acute anemia of the brain proceeded more violently and caused the animals to die through 20-30 minutes. After the introduction of a permissible dose of

Card 1/2

GLOZMAN, O.S., prof.; KASATKINA, A.P., doktor med, nauk (Alma-Ata)

Modern methods for the treatment of acute poisonings. Klin.med. 35 no.7:14-23 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. O.S.Glozman) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(POISONING, therapy, review (Rus))

KASATKINA, A.P., BRYANTSEVA, Z.M.

Result of acupuncture in certain diseases of the nervous system [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.10:1225-1231 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Alma-Ata.

(ACUPUNCTURE, in var. dis.
NS dis. (Rus))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
ther., acupuncture (Rus))

GLOZMAN, O.S., prof.; KASATKINA, A.P., prof. (Alma-Ata)

Substitution of recipient's blood with donor's blood and its significance in general practice. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 3 no.4:3-10 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

GLOZMAN, Osip Sergeyevich; KASATKINA, Antonina Petrovna

[Modern methods for the active treatment of acute toxicoses]
Sovremennye metody aktivnoi terapii ostrykh toksikozov.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 277 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(POISONING) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (DIALYSIS)

KASATKINA, A.P.; FAL'KOVA, Ye.L.

Central regulation of the functions of the vegetative nervous system and of the blood system. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.2:21-25 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent M.Kh.Farizov) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

PETRUS, V.S.; KASATKINA, A.P. [Kasatkina, O.P.]; BETSANICH, Yu.I. [Betsanych, IU.I.]

Assimilation of radioactive elements by bacteria. Report No.1: Penetration of radioactive elements through the bacterial membrane. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.2:63-67 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra mikrobiologii.
(RADIOISOTOPES) (BACTERIA)

KASATKINA, A.P., prof.

Conference on the experimental study and clinical use of pyrogenal. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.6:73-76 '61; (MIRA 15:2)
(PYROGENAL)

GLOZMZN, O.S., prof.; KASATKINA, A.P., prof.; ABDULGAFAROV, Ye., red.; POPOVICHENKO, T., tekhn. red.

[Exchange transfusion of blood] Zameshchenie krovi. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1963. 208 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

GLOZMAN, Osip Sergeyevich; KASATKINA, Antonina Petrovna; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn.red.

[Blood] O krovi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 55 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Fakul'tet zdorov'ia, no.11) (MIRA 17:1)

GLOZMAN, O.S., prof.; KASATKINA, A.P., prof.

Experimental and clinical study and theoretical basis of the exchange transfusion of blood. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.5:3-7 My '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. prof. O.S. Glozman) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOSAYA, G.S.; KARPOVA, Ye.V.; KASATKINA, A.V.

Sulfate pulping of mixed conifer wood and hardwood. Bum. prom. no. 2:3-5 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

KASATKINA, E.P.

Differential diagnosis of congenital hypercorticism and virilizing tumors of the adrenal cortex in children. Pediatriia 42 no.8:29-33 Ag '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz detskogo otdeleniya (zav. M.A. Zhukovskiy) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova).

KASATKINA, E.P.

Congenital dysfunction of the adrenal cortex in boys. Trudy TSIU 78:88-95 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra endokrinologii (zav.- prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KASATKINA, G.M.

Use of electronic machines for the automation of cold storage warehouses. Ser.III: Nov.mash., obor. i sred.avtomatiz. no.59: 51-52 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Zavod "Energopribor".

KASATKINA, G.M., inzh.; NOVIK, V.K., inzh.; KARPOV, A.V., inzh.; UZHANSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Amur-type unit for multipoint automatic temperature regulation. Khol. tekh. 38 no. 1:11-15 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Energopribor" (for Kasatkina and Novik). 2. Giprokholod (for Karpov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti imeni A.I. Mikoyana (for Uzhanskiy).

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Temperature regulators)

KASATKINA, G.M.; SHATOKHIN, A.L.

The AMUR-80 automatic controller and regulator. Pritorostroenie no.1:27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

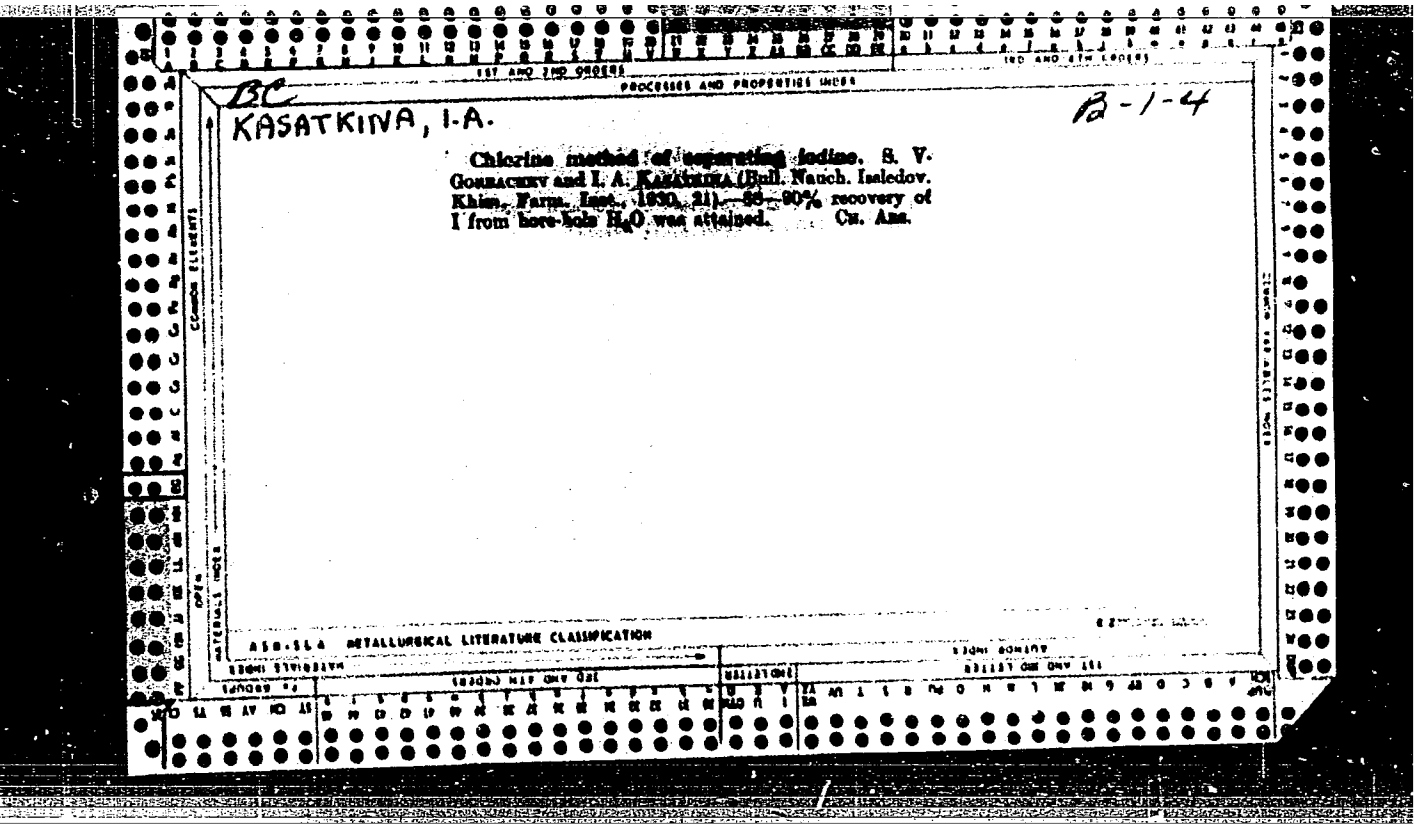
(Electronic control)

KASATKINA, G. V.

KASATKINA, G.V.; CHIKALEVA, L.V.

Studies of the immunobiological reactions in infectious psychoses [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.9:1068-1075 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.S.Chistovich) Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.
(PSYCHOSES, etiology and pathogenesis, infect., immunobiol. aspects (Rus))



BC

KASATKINA, I.A.

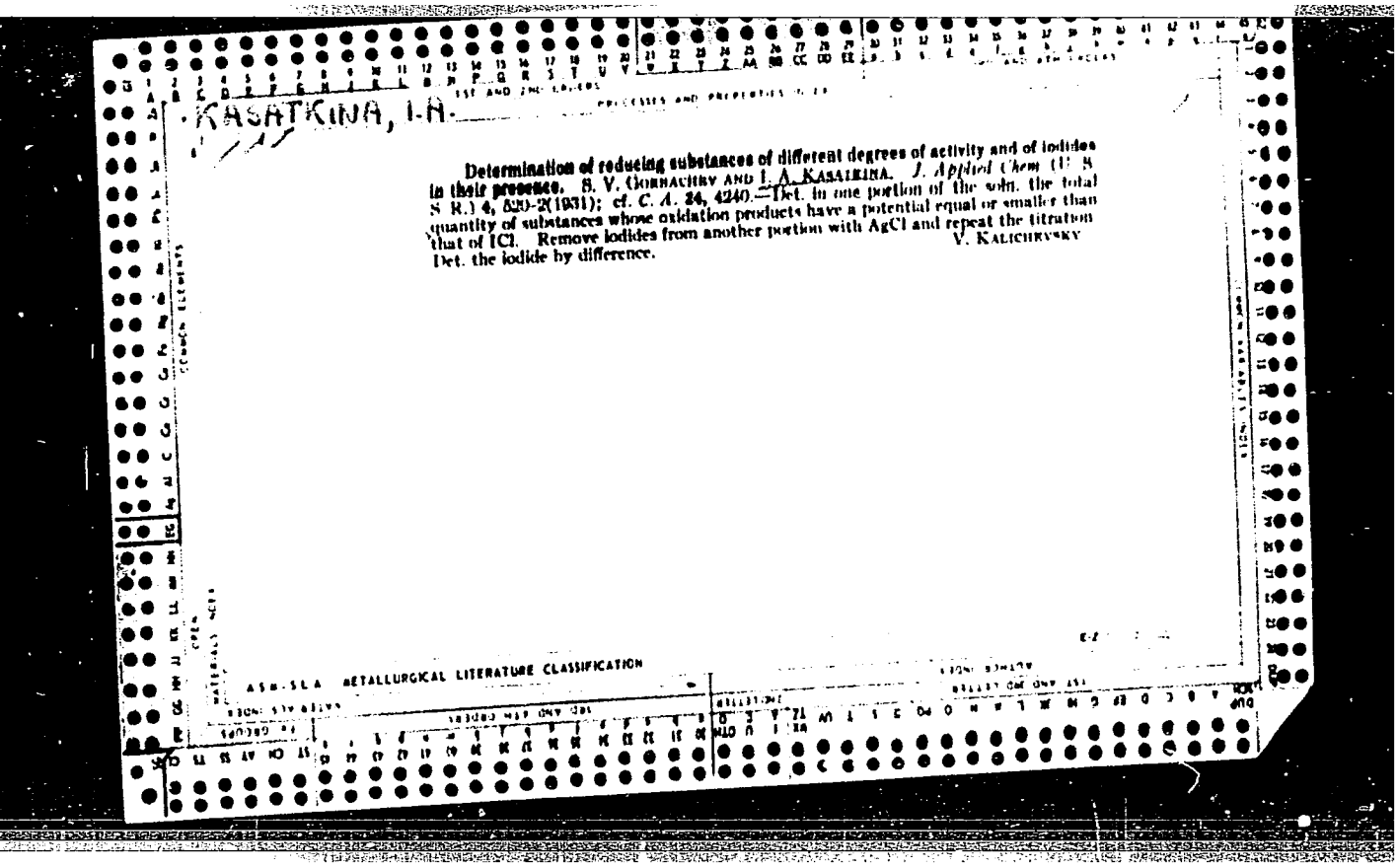
B-1-4

Chlorine method of separating iodine. S. V. Gorbachev and I. A. Kasatkina (Bull. Nauch. Issledov. Khim., Farm. Inst., 1930, 21).—88–90% recovery of I from bore-hole H_2O was attained. Ch. Abs.

A50-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KASATKINA, I. A.

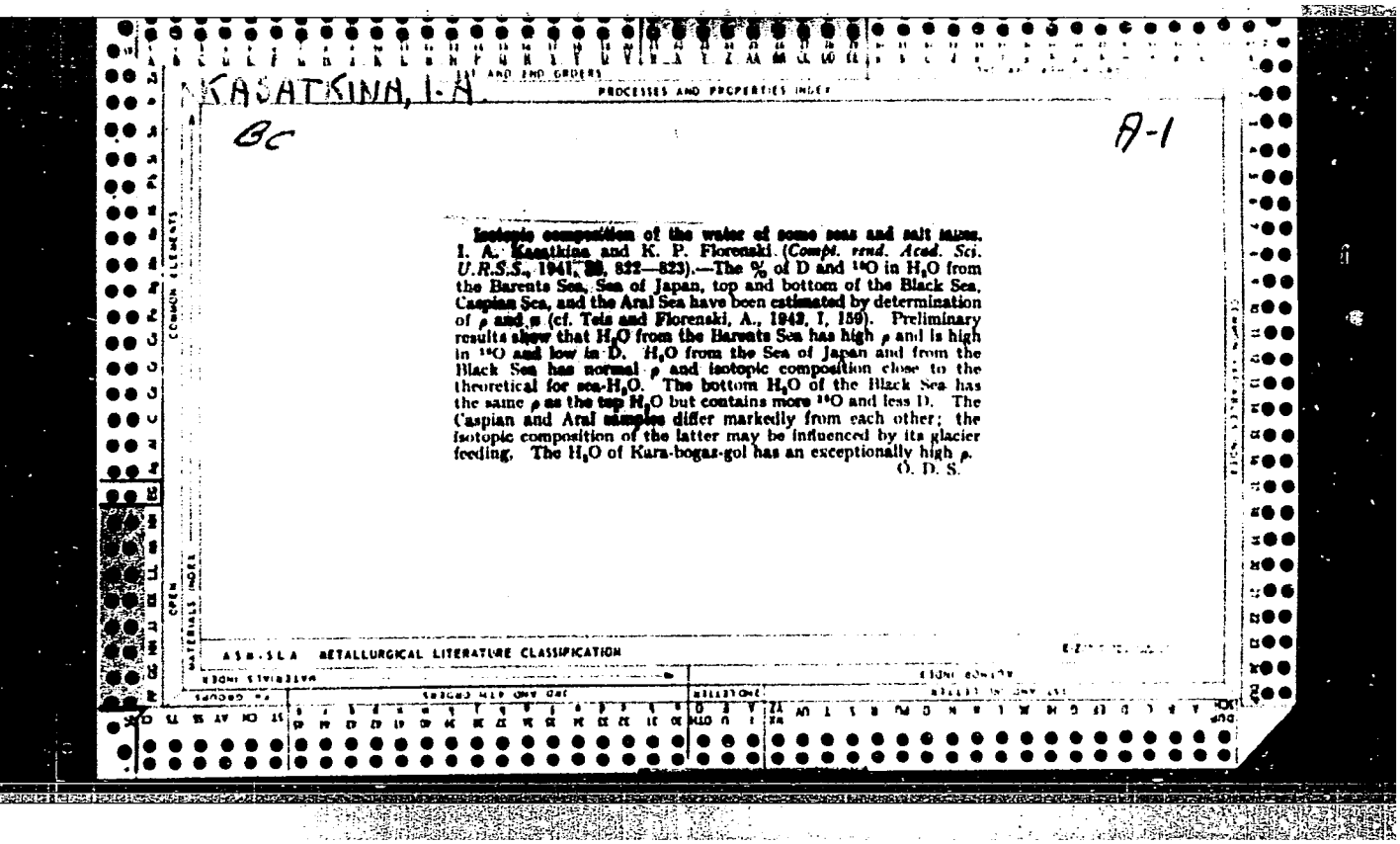
Determination of iodides in presence of other halides. S.V.Gorbatschev and I.A. Kasatkina (Bull, Nauch.-Issledov. Khim.-Farm. Inst., 1930, 7-8). - Excess of HCl and a little $CHCl_3$ are added; the mixture is titrated with 0-1N-$KMnO_4$ until the I at first liberated is converted into ICl and the $CHCl_3$, after shaking, is colourless. CH. ABS.


KASATKINA, I.N.

Determination of reducing substances of different degrees of activity and of iodides in their presence. S. V. GORBACHEV AND I. A. KASATKINA. *J. Applied Chem* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 529-2(1931); cf. *C. A.* 24, 4240.—Det. in one portion of the soln. the total quantity of substances whose oxidation products have a potential equal or smaller than that of ICl. Remove iodides from another portion with AgCl and repeat the titration. Det. the iodide by difference.

V. KALICHEVSKY

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KASATKINA, I. A.

Bc

A-1

Isotopic composition of the water of some seas and salt lakes. I. A. Kasatkina and K. P. Florenski. (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **30**, 822—823).—The % of D and ^{18}O in H_2O from the Barents Sea, Sea of Japan, top and bottom of the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and the Aral Sea have been estimated by determination of ρ and n (cf. Teis and Florenski, A., 1942, I, 159). Preliminary results show that H_2O from the Barents Sea has high ρ and is high in ^{18}O and low in D. H_2O from the Sea of Japan and from the Black Sea has normal ρ and isotopic composition close to the theoretical for sea-H_2O. The bottom H_2O of the Black Sea has the same ρ as the top H_2O but contains more ^{18}O and less D. The Caspian and Aral samples differ markedly from each other; the isotopic composition of the latter may be influenced by its glacier feeding. The H_2O of Kara-bogaz-gol has an exceptionally high ρ.

O. D. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KASATKINA, I.A.

Category : USSR/General Problems - Scientific Institutions, Conferences. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 5517

Author : Kasatkina, I.A.
Title : Scientific Technical Conference in the Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleyev (22 -- 29 February 1956).

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 8, 1916-1918

Abstract : Brief contents of the papers delivered on physical-chemical topics are given.

Card : 1/1

KASATKINA, I.A.

KASATKINA, I.A.

Meeting of Moscow chemists of the All-Union Mendeleev Chemical Society. Zhur.fiz.khim.31 no.7:1666-1669 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Moscow--Catalysis)

KASATKINA, I.D.

Physiological characteristics of Penicillium chrysogenum in its smooth and rugose forms. Mikrobiologiya 21, 548-54 '52. (MLRA 5:9)
(CA 47 no.14:7035 '53)

1. Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci., Moscow.

KASATKINA, I. D.

USSR/Biology - Bacterial Mutation FD-1413

Card 1/1 : Pub. 73 - 2/11

Author : Imshenetskiy, A. A. and Kasatkina, I. D.

Title : The activity of hydrolytic enzymes and the mutability of Bac. Mesentericus

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 6, 648-655, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : In an effort to determine the differences in the physiological activity of variants of bacterial species, the characteristics of the amylolytic and proteolytic activities of rugose and smooth forms of Bac. mesentericus were investigated. Under identical culture conditions, more active hydrolytic enzymes were found in cultures of rugose variants of Bac. mesentericus than in cultures of smooth variants, although the rate of reproduction was the same for both variants. The results of the investigations are presented on six charts and a graph. Five Soviet references are cited.

Institution : Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : 17 June 1954

KASATKINA, I.D.

Variability of Penicillium fungi. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol. no.4: 26-53 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(PENICILLIUM,
chrysogenum, variability)

KASATKINA, I.D.

Variability of Bac. mesentericus. Mikrobiologiia 25 no.2:156-163 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva
(BACILLUS,
mesentericus, variability (Rus))

KASATKINA, I.D.

Selection of pigmentless strains of Penicillium chrysogenum INMI-243 [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 27 no.1:39-45 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PENICILLIUM
chrysogenum INMI-243, non-pigmented strains (Rus)

KASATKINA, I. D.

AUTHOR: Kasatkina, I. D., Candidate of Biological Sciences. 30-9-12/48

TITLE: The Use of Bacterial Enzymes in the Regeneration of Three-Acetate Film Tapes (Primeneniye bakterial'nykh fermentov dlya regeneratsii triatsetatnoy plenki).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 9, pp. 77-78 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Since the invention and production of fireproof films the problem of the regeneration of waste assumed an essential importance. The emulsion may comparatively easily be removed, but this is not the case with the lower gelatin-layer. Therefore the thought arose to use bacterial enzymes for this purpose. This possibility was investigated together with experts from the film factory number 3 in the Institute for Microbiology AN USSR. They thought of using the cultures of Bac. mesentericus of the strain "PB", which seemed to be most suitable for the experiment. As culture medium they used a synthetic medium of comparatively simple structure: Gelatin - 1,0 %, NH_4NO_3 - 0,1 %, KH_2PO_4 - 0,1 %, $MgSO_4$ - 0,05 %, NaCL - traces, $FeSO_4$ - traces, tap water - 100 ml; pH was brought to an alkalinity of 7,0-7,5. Finally the author describes in detail the experiment

Card 1/2

F

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.3 1959, No. 10032

AUTHOR : Kasatkina, I. D.
INST. : ---
TITLE : The Selection of Non-Pigmented Races in Penicillium Chrysogenum INMI-243

ORIG. PUB. : Mikrobiologiya, 1958, 27, No 1, 39-45

ABSTRACT : Under the influence of UV light irradiation of P. chrysogenum INMI-243 conidia the frequency of occurrence of morphologically altered variants is considerably increased (aconidial, leucoraces, dwarf, "ring-like" and also non-pigmented). Among the different variants which grow out of the irradiated P. chrysogenum INMI-243 conidia, the forms which have lost the capacity of synthesizing yellow pigments are encountered rarely. As a result of the effect of UV rays on P. chrysogenum INMI-243 conidia and the

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10032

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : selection of colonies a non-pigmented F-3 variant was obtained. The altered morphology of the colonies, the loss of pigment formation, the slow growth on Chapek agar all attest to certain degenerative changes in the non-pigmented variant compared with the original culture. The penicillin activity of the non-pigmented F-3 variant after deep culture in liquid medium containing corn extract is approximately the same as that of the original

Card: 2/3

KASATKINA, I.D.; ZAVARZIN, G.A.

"Outlines of enzyme chemistry" [in English] by J.B. Neilands, P. Stumpf. Reviewed by I.D. Kasatkina, G.A. Zavarzin. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.4: 628-629 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(ENZYMES)

KASATKINA, I.D.

Biochemical mutants of Aspergillus nidulans produced by ultraviolet irradiation. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6:807-813 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS eff.)
(ASPERGILLUS radiation eff.)